

# \$70,000,000 of City Money for Schools Is in Blind Pocket

Ten Individuals or Official Bodies in Bitter Row Over New York Budget

## Difficulty Over Facts

Everything Is in Dispute, Even the Right of the City to Control Its Own Educational System

By Stanley Frost

A budget of somewhere near \$70,000,000 for the city's public schools for next year will soon be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It will represent a third of the total budget of the city.

It will be more than double the cost of the next highest department, that of public safety, which includes both fire and police.

It will be the biggest department budget ever submitted.

It represents some \$35,000,000 above the 4.9 mill tax rate allowed the schools by law—an addition of about another 4.1 mills to the tax rate, which city property owners must pay.

This vast sum, provided by the taxpayers—and urgently needed if the New York schools are to be at all worthy of the city—will be administered and expended in a cloud of Official squabbles, Conflicting law, Personal animosities, and Disputed facts.

Under this same kind of administration there will lie, as in years past, the control of the greatest school system in the world, with \$160,000,000 invested in plant and equipment and more than 800,000 children on its registers.

## Ten Parties To The Squabble

Involved in the squabbles are ten distinct individuals or official bodies, without counting the state law, the city charter, the by-laws of the Board of Education, the rulings of the State Board of Regents and the decisions of various courts on various detailed questions, all of which count and all of which are more or less—mostly more—in conflict. The ten parties are: The Mayor, The Controller, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, The Board of Education, The Corporation Counsel, The City Commissioner of Accounts, The State Board of Regents, The Superintendent of Schools, The Auditor of the Board of Education, The Governor.

The general fight hinges with infinite detail and variation on the question whether the city schools shall be under control of the city administration, a political body, or the State Board of Regents, theoretically at least a purely educational body, and how much of either. The Governor has so far kept out of the mess, except for signing the teachers' increased pay bill.

## Opinions Given by Others Involved

Here are the opinions or attitudes of the others involved, which have been furnished to clarify the situation.

**Board of Estimate:** "No change shall be made . . . in the schedules . . . herein contained except when authorized thereby by twelve votes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; the heads of the several boards, etc., shall prepare their several payrolls for audit in accordance with the several items of the aforesaid schedules [in the budget] . . . and no payroll shall be passed unless the incumbents and the individual compensation shall not exceed . . . such schedule lines. . . Upon the issuance of the certificate authorizing the filling of vacant positions . . . the committee on salaries and grades of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall submit to the said board a modification of the salary schedule to conform to the payroll condition as modified by the filling of such vacancies." [Amended July 18 to permit heads of departments to fill vacancies.]

## Acting Unlawfully, Declares Ettinger

**Superintendent Ettinger:** "The Mayor is unlawfully trying to control the affairs of the Board of Education. The state law in no way gives the Mayor or the Board of Estimate power of regulation. The Board of Education is a distinct entity, under control of the Board of Regents. The municipal authorities

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## First Air Mail Strike Is Amicably Settled

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger reached an amicable settlement to-day with the air mail pilots who went on a one-day strike last week. At the conclusion of the conference with Pilot Charles H. Anglin, representing the pilots, the reinstatement of Pilot E. Hamilton Lee, one of the two men whose dismissal resulted in the strike, was announced.

Leon Smith, the other dismissed aviator, will not be reinstated.

## Watchman Kills Two; Ends Life In Hotel Feud

### Angered by Dispute Over Length of Vacation, Man Slays Porter and Detective Sent to Arrest Him

A trifling dispute arising over the matter of a vacation between Judson Rogers, a night watchman, at the San Remo Hotel, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, and John McGoldrick, a porter, ended yesterday in the killing of McGoldrick and Detective James Maher and the suicide of Rogers.

The shooting of Maher, say the police, came about through his striking resemblance to Edmund Brennan, the proprietor of the hotel, whom the watchman had planned to kill.

Thirteen shots, which occurred at 5:30 in the morning, roused the entire hostelry, causing many persons to rush scantily clad about the hallways. The affair, Mr. Brennan told the police, started through an argument of long standing between the watchman and the porter, the latter having declared that he wasn't being justly treated as to the length of his vacation.

McGoldrick, Brennan said, complained to him of the matter Saturday night, but the proprietor advised him not to discuss it any further with the watchman.

Rogers, hearing of the porter's action and believing his employer sided with McGoldrick, intimidated to other employees of the hotel that if he lost his position through the porter's action, "would clean out the whole place." He also had informed his wife of his troubles.

At 6:20 o'clock Bridget Gerner, a maid, found the body of McGoldrick at the foot of the basement stairs. She immediately informed Brennan, who telephoned for the police. Detective Maher, of the Sixth Precinct, Sixth Street police station, was assigned to investigate. No one, Mr. Brennan informed Maher, had seen the watchman since the night, and it was assumed that he had fled.

After the detective had telephoned headquarters a description of Rogers with an alarm for his apprehension Mr. Brennan suggested that Maher go up to his apartment on the third floor to wash his hands. Maher was saying good-by to Lieutenant John J. Ledwith, a brother-in-law of Brennan, and had started out of the apartment when he was shot behind the ear, the bullet lodging in the brain. Maher dropped dead.

**Mistaken Identity Costs Life** The watchman had concealed himself in a closet just outside the door of Brennan's apartment and was awaiting the appearance of the proprietor. Brennan is sure that the watchman mistook the detective for himself.

With the arrival of Detective Golden, Maher's partner, a systematic search of the hotel was begun for the murderer. The guests, aroused by the shooting, were rushing here and there. With Detective Golden and Brennan in the lead, the searchers, including many residents of the hotel, crept from floor to floor, dodging here and there at the slightest sound.

As they reached the fourth floor the watchman was discovered sitting in a chair near the elevator. He was smiling, said Brennan, and held the revolver at his side. Golden and Brennan rushed him, and as they came within a few feet of him he lifted the revolver to his head, and with a smile pulled the trigger.

Rogers was fifty-eight years old, and lived with his wife at 1451 Crotona Place, The Bronx. His wife said yesterday that he led a model life, neither drinking nor smoking, and that he had always treated her well. She said he was irritable and inclined to become aroused on the slightest provocation. He was formerly a Pinkerton detective, but became a clerk at the San Remo twelve years ago.

Detective Maher was thirty-five years old and had been on the police force ten years. He was married and had just purchased a new home for his wife in Woodhull, L. I. Captain of Detectives Thomas Walsh said he was one of the best men in the service.

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# Steel-Barred Merrick Road House Raided

Old Mansion in Fashionable Section Alleged To Be Resort of Men and Women Gamblers

## Three Arrested; Give Cash Bail

Mrs. Willard Straight and Paul Cravath Among Those Ordering Raid

LYNBROOK, Long Island, July 27.—Two attorneys of the Nassau County Association, a civic organization, led state troopers and constables in a raid on an alleged gambling house on Merrick Road before dawn to-day. The house, ostensibly a summer residence amid extensive grounds, was found to have windows and doors protected by steel gratings. There was an elaborate equipment of doorknockers and an opulent array of gambling paraphernalia and the place was thronged with men and women in evening dress.

The raid was made after the Nassau County Association had made repeated demands upon county officers to rout the luxurious gambling establishments which it declared had found foothold in the county. District Attorney Charles R. Weeks recently declared that as soon as he had disposed of cases involving crimes of violence he would tackle the gambling situation, and it was said that several attempts were made by officials to get evidence against gamblers, but without success.

**Prominent Persons Aid** Under the leadership of officers, including Alfred P. Davidson, counsel Third Avenue Railroad; Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Willard Straight, John P. Pratt and Frank N. Doubleday, the Nassau County Association decided to wait no longer for official action. It retained Neil Neilson de Water, of Cedarhurst, as counsel to obtain evidence of gambling, get warrants and serve them. As co-leader of the raid, stable Van de Water chose John J. McIntyre, New York attorney.

They got their warrants last night after detectives who had gained entrance to the house in polo costume had lost \$200 in play, in which their police costumes were superfluous. The state police furnished Peter Burke and Edwin Kruse for the expedition. Constable John S. Thompson, of Oyster Bay, and Special Patrolman Joseph Bauman, of North Hempstead, both proved foes of vice in every form and close-mouthed to boot, were taken along. To drive the motor car that carried the raiders Joseph Doman, a veteran mechanic of Vanderbilt Cup races, was selected.

**In Midst of Storm** A thunder storm of unusual ferocity was at its height when the raiders sped down the Merrick Road, passed the "five corners" here and left the lights of the Blossom Heath Inn behind. The estate for which they were raiding was the Temperance Inn, and formerly was the summer home of a New York attorney.

Not a gleam of light showed in the house as the big car swept up the driveway under trees which whipped and cracked in the blast of the storm. The neatly barbed grounds were pallidly revealed momentarily by vivid lightning flashes and the big but colored house seemed wrapped in slumber.

Amid the crashing of thunder the approach of the car was not heeded, so far as the raiders could see. The splashed through water that reached half way to their knees to the rear of the building. Troopers Burke and Kruse backed off and hung themselves bodily against the apparently frail lattice work in front of a window. There was a twang as from a mighty bowstring followed by two splashes. The lattice was of tempered steel and the troopers had rebounded from it like tennis balls.

**A Negro Peers Out.** The back door opened and a negro peered out to see what the commotion was. Constable Thompson had him by the collar in a jiffy and the raiders crowded inside. Just opening an inner door was another curious negro, who likewise was yanked into durance and the raiding party found itself in a room at the rear of the house reeking of smoke and the smell of wet leather and tenanted by chauffeurs willing to endure the time until their employers' departure.

A door leading into the front of the house opened and a man of muscular build advanced threateningly upon the raiders. One of the state troopers drew a large calibre pistol and his belligerent attitude gave way to prompt compliance.

That door gave admission to a richly furnished room, whose windows of opaque glass were hidden by heavy tapestries. A man was descending the stairs at the far end of the room to discover what had happened to the negro who was to have brought him his supper. At the moment the Vanderbilt cup race mechanic was sitting on the negro's chest. Although that fact was hidden from him the man sensed something wrong and dashed upstairs.

**An Exited Throng** The raiders followed him. In a room similarly guarded against the escape of the slightest gleam of light they found an excited throng of men and women, three roulette wheels and several handsomely carved tables. On the tables and floor were cards and chips, some of the latter marked \$100 and some \$1,000. Cigarettes stamped with a monogrammed "J. S." lay about by the hundred.

Excitement was intense until the raiders had found the persons on whom they wished to serve their "John Superintendent," "John Cashier" and "John Doorkeeper" warrants. Several guests of the place flung windows open to the storm and started to clamor out, only to be halted by the fragile-looking lattice-work outside.

The man on whom the "superintendent" warrant was served said his name was William Meisner. The prisoners will be arraigned at Cedarhurst Wednesday evening.

# Ishii Calls U. S. War "Inconceivable"

TOKIO, July 27 (By The Associated Press).—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador to the United States, who recently returned to Japan, is quoted in the newspapers as saying that some Japanese seemed to fear war might break out between Japan and the United States over the Chinese question, but that to him such a thing was inconceivable.

The Ambassador said he believed the Americans desired to develop China in cooperation with Japan, and urged the Japanese to stick to the last to their proposal for racial equality.

# Drys May Hold House to Finish Enforcing Bill

Senators Said To Be Lined Up to Refuse Adjournment Till Measure Goes Through Conference

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An effort to rush the report of the Senate Committee on Judiciary on the prohibition bill and to hold the House here until the Volstead bill is finally passed, will be made this week, dry leaders said to-day.

The announcement of the House that it will recess from August 2 to September 9 has thoroughly aroused the dries. They believe the six weeks' respite that may be caused by the House's recess without passing the bill will be valuable to the liquor interests, and they have therefore laid plans to block the delay.

Members of the Senate, they affirm, are angered at the thought of House members away at cool resorts or home, shaking hands with their constituents while the Senate grinds away at the peace treaty. Counting upon this resentment in the Senate, the dries hope to cause the Senate to report out the prohibition bill this week, and at the same time refuse to agree to the House's recess as is the custom, unless the House sticks by until the bill is completed.

**Division Among Dries** An interesting division of opinion exists among the ranks of the dries regarding the hint that the Senate may tighten up restrictions against the home manufacture of cider and light wines. One faction, headed by Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, declares that the enforcement bill cannot lighten what is contained in the Constitutional amendment, namely, that no home brew may be made containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

It is known, however, that the move to lighten this restriction actually originated with a prominent dry on the House Judiciary Committee. It is also recalled that when Representative Steele, of Pennsylvania, last week introduced an amendment to the Volstead bill Representative Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who will naturally head the House conference committee when the Senate passes its bill, approved the Steele amendment on the floor of the House.

The dries, however, steam-rolled the amendment out.

Another change in the House bill is being considered by the Senate, it was

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# Borah Says Shantung Is Seed of War

American Troops Likely To Be Called to Settle Old World Issues, He Tells Church Audience

## Extirpation From Treaty Demanded

President Expected Soon to Define His Position on Idea of Reservations

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in an address delivered in Trinity Episcopal Church here to-night, declared the Shantung provision should come out of the peace treaty and that it should come out "definitely and conclusively."

He described the Shantung clause as the seeds of future war and as a possible battle-ground for American soldiers acting under the mandate of the league of nations.

As an example of how futile to protect American interests is the unanimous consent required for action by the league, Senator Borah pointed to the Shantung settlement, which, he declared, in his judgment was "most offensive to the President," and yet the President assented to it.

**Senate Comment Likely**

Debate in the Senate to-morrow is expected to turn on the President's letter asking for time in which to go over the papers he brought back from Paris and sort out those which he may give to the Senate. From the feeling of Senators to-night it is probable that there will be some discussion of this reason for the delay in supplying the Foreign Relations Committee with the information it has requested. The intimation that the President may not be able to give all the information is also expected to bring some comment from the Senators.

It is thought likely that within the next few days President Wilson will outline his views on the question of reservations and that he will give additional information on the Shantung settlement. As announced last week the Shantung clauses of the treaty are now under discussion by Washington and Tokio with the view of having Japan make a definite statement of its plans in the Chinese province.

The Foreign Relations Committee expected to complete the first reading of the treaty to-morrow and later will

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# Race Riots Break Out in Chicago; 1 Dead, Many Hurt

Bela Kun Executed 81 Hungarians in June

GENEVA, July 27.—During June eighty-one Hungarian revolutionists against the present Hungarian government were shot or hanged by order of Bela Kun, according to a statement in a copy of Bela Kun's organ, the "Voros Ujsag," of Budapest, which has just been received here. The newspaper praises the Hungarian Communist leader's strong attitude.

Mob Drowns Negro at 29th St. Beach, Where Fight Starts as Blacks Are Pelted With Pebbles

## Clashes Continued On the South Side

Entire City Police Force Is on Duty; Chief Says Situation Is in Hand

CHICAGO, July 27.—A series of riots in the negro district late to-day resulted in the drowning of one negro, the reported drowning of a white man, probable fatal injury of another negro, the wounding of a policeman and injury to a score of whites and blacks by bullets or missiles. Police to-night said they had the situation well in hand.

The trouble started at the Twentieth Street Beach, where whites and blacks are segregated, and soon spread to State Street, and the main thoroughfare in the heart of the negro district, which extends about five miles. Shooting started near the beach. There was also some shooting in the vicinity of State Street.

Although ill feeling between whites and blacks on the South Side has extended over a period of months, emphasized by bomb explosions, some shooting and numerous fights, to-day's riots seem to have had their start in petty quarrelling at the beach.

**Started by Pelted Pebbles**

Reports that negroes wandered across the dividing line to the white section of the beach and that whites amused themselves by throwing small stones at negro bathers appeared the most plausible cause. Soon after the fighting started a negro died, pursued by a number of whites.

His tombstone at a building and began shooting at a policeman who had joined the pursuit and who returned the fire. The negro finally succumbed.

During the fight one negro probably was fatally wounded.

Twenty-ninth Street was soon packed with whites and blacks, the latter predominating. More beating occurred and a few shots were fired at some of the negroes fled, and patrol wagons loaded with police reserves raced to the scene.

A fire broke out in a small building and fire apparatus was blocked by the throngs. Negroes are said to have tried to drag the firemen from their seats.

**Rock Fights Numerous**

During the fighting rocks, bricks and other missiles were hurled both at the beach and at various points along Twentieth Street and along State Street. White men were frequently attacked and beaten on State Street, the police said.

At the beach while missiles were flying a negro on a raft was reported to have been struck with a rock and hurled into the lake. Later the body of a negro was taken from the water.

A white man, a swimmer, also was reported hit and drowned.

With the police stations emptied of reserves and scores of others rushed from North and West Side stations, Acting Chief of Police Alcock ordered every available policeman on duty to prevent further outbreaks. The small army of police succeeded in bringing about a fair semblance of order.

Late to-night the streets of the districts where disorders occurred were still fairly well filled with people, but the crowds moving and no further trouble was expected.

**Another Negro May Die**

Police were unable to make an estimate of the number injured because in the many skirmishes names of injured could not be learned. Late hospital reports showed one negro probably fatally wounded, another slightly wounded and a policeman shot in the shoulder. Four other persons, including one white woman, were injured by missiles.

A rifle bullet fired by a negro grazed the forehead of a white man sitting at the upper window of his home. He fell from the window, but was only slightly injured. The negro, according to spectators, had levelled the rifle at a policeman, but a bystander struck the weapon upward. The negro escaped.

The negro district has been steadily increasing in recent years with the influx of Southern negroes, who came to work in big industrial plants. Their race hatred has been directed against families of their race by white neighbors.

The "Black Belt," as it is known in police circles, now covers approximately twenty-five square miles and includes only a comparatively few small white settlements.

**Troops Withdrawn From Capital as Rioting Ends**

Provost Guard Recreated to Patrol Streets; Attacks Subside, But Hold-ups Continue

# Kaiser Spurned Peace in 1917, Says Michaelis

Overtures Made by Vatican Rejected by Crown Council Because Ex-Emperor Wanted Belgium

BERLIN, July 27 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. George Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, in a long declaration published by the "Taegliche Rundschau," disclaims responsibility for refusal of peace overtures in 1917, attributed to him by Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier, speaking in the German National Assembly Friday.

On that occasion Erzberger declared peace overtures were made to Germany by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, and that Chancellor Michaelis on September 24, wrote that the situation was not sufficiently clear, and rejected the overtures.

Dr. Michaelis in his present statement says the proposals were laid before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed them with Dr. von Kuhlmann, who was Foreign Secretary at the time. Later he requested the Emperor to hold a Crown Council in the presence of the supreme army and navy authorities.

**Emperor Clung to Belgium**

This took place on September 11, and the result of the conference, he says, was summed up by the Emperor in the following written memorandum: "The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Belgium could be restored. The Flanders coast, it is true, is very important, and Zebrugge must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgium coast alone could not be held."

"The close economic union of Belgium with Germany must be brought about. Belgium has the greatest interest in this."

The former Chancellor explains that he arranged with Von Kuhlmann to make soundings, through a suitable person, to indicate, in accordance with the crown council's decision, that prerequisites for negotiation were recognition of Germany's territorial integrity, restoration of the German colonies, abandonment of an economic war and no indemnity. Great secrecy was necessary, and it was considered inadvisable to negotiate through the Vatican, because that might have rendered an indiscretion by Erzberger possible.

In conclusion Dr. Michaelis says: "I did my utmost, and if the plans failed it was due to the fact that our enemies were unwilling."

**Ludendorff Ignorant of Letter**

General Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster General, is also out with a declaration in the "Berliner Zeitung," in which he denies that he knew of the papal letter or the reply of Dr. Michaelis, until disclosed by the Erzberger. He pointed out, he says, from other sources in August that Great Britain was willing to talk peace, and mentions the council of September 11. He adds that a decision was reached, but does not mention what it was.

The Conservative papers say the Conservatives had many conferences with Ludendorff, but negotiations were fruitless, because the Emperor refused peace until Germany admitted her war guilt.

Before the Assembly at Weimar the Socialist deputy, Herr Wells, said he was authorized by President Ebert to say that Ebert first learned of the British peace feeler through the Erzberger speech.

**Croatian Riots Explained**

PARIS, July 27.—Regarding the recent reports of mutinies of garrisons in Croatia, a Belgrade dispatch to-day declares the revolt was purely local and was quickly subdued. It adds that there are proofs that the mutinies were brought about by agitation on the part of foreigners.

